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[FOR THE DEMOCRAT AND STAR.] A FABLE.

BY RAVEN. The viper Lords, once held a meeting, And over with each courtly greeting. And Deing scated to a man, The chief the business thus began. "My noble Lardy of every station. A King to neede I for the neuon, One like ourselves, in every part, A viper, true in head and heart. One, who'll yield to soft persuasions And be controlled on all occasions, For though we are a little lower, You know we are the source of power. Another, too, must be selected, In case of mishap unexpected, A loyal Prince of Loyal line.

Who will the Loyal all combine, Let, then, two eggs at once be brought, And if not given, they must be sought. Let them be exactly matched, Then proceed to have them hatched " ing mermurs went around, All thought the two eggs could be found, The one was very near at hand The other down in Dizie's laud, The time of incubation came, The time with both was just the same. When to I two creatures broke the shell

And pleased their Lordships, very well. And now their brood they must exhibit. And invitations must distribute. That all the world might come and sec. The King and Prince that is to be. The one 'twas settled 's just the stripe, A loyal viper to the life. The other, some said, with a giggle, Has something strange about its wiggle. They watched its notions, with much wonder, Then exclaimed in tones of thunder,

They could not see how 't could be mende and then they all began to sing Ye gods protect our reigning King. ber out, or hard of heneing, The gods, regardless of their bearing. (And they best knew the reasons why,) Allowed the Viper King to die, The other then so hard to name, To the throne and sceptre came, Come listen to my proclamation, Consider well this declaration." "I've always labored for the Union. I'm triendly to the States communion,

The creature sure did porson take.

So for the present here it ended,

Orelie his Lordship 's not a make,

And all I ask for restitution. Let all obey the constitu i a. Their Lordships then a council called, come spoke in whispers, others bawled, The chief arose amid the clatter Determined to decide the matter. "Ye Lords; the thing at which we wonder, Is but the fruits of our own blunder, For sure as we would freedom barter. We've hatched a king and caught a tarter."

Know then each ignorant lordly elf, That history oft repeats itself, And in this case he not sucprised For you've been only Tylerized,

Gubernatorial.-No. 6.

Editors Democrat and Star :- In contin-

uing my brief notes on the Gubernatorial campaign, I am happy to believe and free to write, that every indication in the political world unerringly point to the triumphant election of the HON. HIESTER CLYMEP. bed, wronged and oppressed, as they long and war democrats rich. have been, by the shoddy crew who assume to engineer for them the affairs of State, had a sufficient experience in the school of affliction to assert their sovereign majesty and resist further oppression and taxation. The answer and the antidote are alike with them. and will be duly furnished by the change of rulers, with which we shall have partial inmnity for the wrongs of the past, and ample security for the justice of the future. Gentlemen, I long to witness a return to better times, and enjoy the beneficent influence of Democratic Government. This obuned we have gained everything. With-

years, has been carried by fraud, brute force, narrow minded, stay-at-home coward, is and corruption. The tyrants and satraps of rich, with a safe full of United States notes hour and abused their authority in the vio- of my life out to pay interest on, while he them and their posterity in future history, and state in debt for the money I had—the wealth of the country is in bonds—the school Like the Hibernian's pigs,

out it our future is veiled in inimitable dark-

"While they lived, they lived in clover, And when they died, they died all over." My fellow-citizens, are you fully aware of the momentous issuess involved in the coming election in Pennsylvania? Need I tell you that it will perpetuate the reign of despotism, or re-establish upon its ruins, the glorious structure of Constitutional Liberty toleration. The issue clearly is, and negro suffrage, or CLYMER AND

is issue is now boldly made by the p Congress and their statelites through ne country. It is clear and unequivoland it is upon this issue that CLYMEN EARY are now before the people, and emocracy intend to fight it out upon line, if it takes us all season." A JACKSON DEMOCRATA

Returned Soldier's Soliloguy.

Good bye, blue ruin! Go into the dye tub-into the rag bag, anywhere out of my sight. For three years I wore those blue duds, and now, thank God, they are off, and once more I am in command of myself.-And if I wasn't a d-d fool, I'll be d-d! Learned to swear in the army.

What in the devil did I go to war for?-That's the question? What did I eat hard tack for-drink commissary whiskey-carry a mule's load-sleep in the mud-suffer in the hospital and lose this limb for? Who

knows? I enlisted to save the Union. I went to war to put down the rebellic I fought to punish traitors.

I killed people to restore the harmony I went to war because that was in old times

the way to patriotism. And what was there gained? I had thirteen dollars a month. I rode Shank's mare from Bull Run to the Red River, and tramped from high living to hell almost for noth-

I fought to keep this union whole, and now. when the war is ended, I am told that fighting divided, and that legislation alone can restore the Union! Then why in thunder must I lose three years of time and a limb if all this work must be done by Congress?-What did Congress want of men? Why were a million of uskilled by drunken, theiving, silver-ware-hunting, conceited, upstart, political generals who went up like rockets and came down like sticks, if Congress can or could restore the Union by legislation?

I went to war in good faith. I fought score-of times, and the more I fought and the less I stole the slower came promotion. I helped make a dozen generals, fifty co onels and a hundred other officers rich.

Thave lugged many a piano, rosewood bedstead, marble-top table, cabinet of books mahogany sofa and such stuff out of south ren homes, to be sent north for the use of my superior officer, and the adornment of his home in the North. This was the big dart for putting down the rebellion. Great God what fighting some of our generals did! And I went to war for less wages than could have earned at home. And my wife was often starving while I was away. And my children became dirty and ragged-my farm ran to weeds-ny shop ran down-my tools were stolen or lost-my place is filled by another-I came home a cripple, filled with disease, and am now looked upon by the same men who wanted me to go to war. much as people look upon some dead beat who has gone through them for all their

spare stamps. An the Abolitionists who forgot to take care of soldier's families-the abolitionists who told us that the Democrats wanted the Union dissolved-the abolitionists who said Democrats were traitors—the abolitionists who staid at home and dare not fight, except in the form of a mob, in the attack of some defenceless democrat, now tell us-the d-d cowardly traitors and rascally thieves we have found them to be that-

The late war did not restore the Union! The war was therefore a failure! The white men of the north were no match

for the white men of the south. The war would have ended in defeat for the north but for the niggers!

This is what abolitionists tell us. Reckon they will have a good time getting us returned soldiers engaged in another crusade for cotton, niggers, mules and stolen plunder. taken by force of the bayonet from women and children.

It seems to me as if the late war was a gag-a humbug-a d-d wicked, treasonable, unconstitutional gag. It did not restore Have not the people of Pennsylvania, rob- the Union, but it made a pile of abolitionists

It never prevented secession, but left this Union in the shape we did not find it.

competent generals, and other such pets of the late administration.

It didn't help the white people. It did'nt help the niggers.

It impoverished half of the Union. It didn't make the south friendly to northern ideas, interests or people. It piled a of our means to pay it.

And now I am back from the war to fine

that I must pay the most exorbitant taxes-Every election in our State, formany past | and to find that old Grudings, a d-d mean. at have strutted their brief or bonds, for which I must work the balance ion of our whole ome laws and the plain escapes taxation and lives in idleness. I had ions of the Constitution. They have a hundred dollars bounty to go to war. Now and their day-and a dark day it will be for I come home to find the town, county, city me to grief-and the balance of the theives houses in ruins-the bridges in ruins-the bers, if they get their dues, will ere court houses, &c., in ruins—all these things Geary have stirred up the Thad Stevensites itself, until in good faith it gives all its peoing find their place in the penitentiary. to be built up—the bonds and their interest to almost fever heat. They seem to have ple those civil rights which manhood and cato be paid besides all the other taxes, and the holders of bonds living in luxurious idleness, with large incomes, and not one cen

of tax to pay anybody or for any purpose. It was bad enough to fight for such cow It is bad enough to have it said we could not have whipped the south without the aid of these high-flavored nigger troops who

are now to be called our equals It is bad enough to have enormous taxes to pay to repair the damages time and war has wrought. But it's worse than all to have to pay six hundred million dollars a year of interest to men who hold bonds exempt from taxation, in other words, to go to war and then come home and pay ourselves for being

shot at, wounded and killed. Abolitionism don't pay. Now I'm as good a man as any of them. No man has a right now to lord it over me. I wear no badge of servitude, advertising that I am a fit subject for shoulder-strapped damns, cuffs, kicks, guard-houses &c. I'm a returned soldier-a poor man who must work or starve. I love my country. I'm a better patriot than the man who asks the poor man to pay taxes and interest on bonds exempt from taxation, and I say it boldly that the next time I shoulder a musket will be for equal taxation, equal rights and a free country. I don't like the idea of repudiation, but if government don't tax her bonds, may I be d-d if I ever pay a cent of taxes, for my crippled limb is a bet-ter and a more honorable bond than the government ever issued. If all are taxed alike, it is well. If not, it's repudiate, or another fight. - La Crosse Democrat.

Number of gold Watches in the

United States. The question "What becomes of all pins?" now sinks into insignificance besid another inquiry of more serious moment.-What has become of all the gold watches? This country has been famous for those glittering time pieces. Not a well-to-do gentleman in any part of the land but had his gold ticker; they were an indispensable portion of a young lady's daily attire; and even beardless boys were eager to possess the cov eted treasure, and could not wait for it until they came to man's estate. But, unfortunately for the owners of these elegant articles, the eye of the greedy tax-gatherer was caught by their glitter, and they were to be made to contribute to the national revenue Any gold watch in use, worth less than one hundred dollars, was to be charged one dol lar, and when valued at over one hundred dollars was to pay two dollars tax per annum. At this precise moment, by a singular coin cidence, a large part of the gold watches in many States disappeared from record. The sudden vanishing of so much valuable property should be a matter of public concern. tion of all who are interested, in the hope of obtaining some explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. The following, from the latest official return of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, exhibits the extent of this startling loss, and may partially aid its recovery:

GOLD WATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES. (From the official returns.)

States and	worth less	Worth mor
	than \$100.	than \$100.
Maine	6	3
New Hampal	ire33	1
Vermont	2	stell of our Per
Massachusett	s38	9
Rhode Island		
Connecticut		Of such Sec.
New York	885	201
New Jersey		
Pennsylvania.	1.146	156
Delaware		
Maryland	883	91
Virginia		- 32
Kentucky	297	36
Tennessee		77
Ohio		
Indiana		36
Illinois	4	
Michigan		
Wisconsin		Acres de la constante de la co
Iowa		
Minnesota		
Missouri		320
Kansas		-
California	857	211
Oregon		28
Nevada		
Colorado		
Nebraska		2
Utah		District Committee
Washington		
New Mexico.		39
Montana		

. 6.654 1,242 Total .. Thus we have only 7,896 gold watches left out of all the thousands which were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home It never benefitted any one north or south of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one except theiring soldiers, army chaplains, of the vellow treasures, even of the most inswindling contractors, drunken officers, in- ferior descriptions. Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic Governor, it is fair to infer, sports only a silver bull's-eye of the most antique pattern. And Wisconsin? Iowa? Minnesota? Kansas? and the other blanks? Alas, we have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars. Only two gold big debt upon usand took from us two-thirds | watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortuin that bereft Commonwealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time-piece? Strange to say, Missouri heads the list, and has been the least "spoiled" by the threatening tax-gatherer. - Journal of Commerce.

-Landon, the negro suffrage advocate of the State Senate, has taken the stump en thusiastically for Geary in Bradford county -the hardest negro region of the Statewhere his "manhood suffrage" appeals for got it into their heads that if they can elect Geary the word "white" will be struck out ites of Bradford county have been the first to start the campaign for Geary with a mass meeting is very significant of his position politically .- Patriot & Union.

"WELL, Jim, how did you make it down "First-rate, made plenty of money."
"What did you do with it?"
"Laid it out in houses and lots."

"Every place I have been where there "What kind of houses and lots?"
"Coffee-houses and lots of whiskey!"

Correspondence of the New York Times. How to Govern the Freedmen. RED HOUSE PLANTATION. NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C.,)
Monday, April 16, 1866.

I often think it would be of great advantage to the country, could certain zealous minded men who are so anxious to benefit the freedmen, come South and take charge of a plantation themselves for two or three years. They would then perceive that there is much rose-colored humanitarianism touching the negro which is so only in theorythat if he has hidden within his nature the noble qualities of human kind he has also its deprayed nature-and will neither appreciate or be benefitted by any laws granting special protection or favor to labor. Coming from New York in February.

since, under all circumstance and conditions,

as farming people, and there is not the

smallest doubt that they have the elements of growth and development and a good condition of manhood, in this very generation, if they are not fooled with. They show favorable qualities of industry, of docility, of thrift, and are entirely responsive in their moral natures to just dealing and punishment, whether pleased with it or not. But it is a certainly proved fact that the more they are helped, beyond being helped to labor, the worse they are off. The furnishing them land at other than a fair price, the supply of food or clothes, excepting only those who are not able to help themselves or have no kindred fairly responsible, the advance of food or clothing to them on their coming crop, and all assistance of a charitable nature, is an injury to them of the gravest character; and for the simple reason that it saps directly their self-reliance. They give no value to what comes to them with out effort, and consequently fail to turn it to advantage. These statements have been proved here out and out. I had the charge last year of dozens of contrabands who were fed on their coming cotton. The result was a total loss of crop in spite of all that I could do, even though backed by the authorities, on the part of pretty much all who were fed, and what I did get was obtained only by the presence of armed soldiers on the spot. Again, those who had credit last year almost without exception came back this year for the same favor. I have had

them money for "a bag of grits." "We'll pay you when de cotton pick, boss." Again, those who own lands are worse off in the majority of cases than if they had none, for in that case they would work for wages, would live on what they earn, and would work more faithfully. As it is, their crops go in any how, are taken care of any how, are eaten up by February, and then, when land needs attention for a new crop, they dabble here and dabble there to eke out a subsistence. Of course the result is they come to nothing before they start. Infinitely better would it have been to have had land secured to them with more difficulty, so that it could have been obtained only by those whose thrift and industry would have enabled them to turn it to good advantage, while the rest could have labored for others to the better advantage of all. Beside, the value of the discipline to a person successfully striving for land is immeasurable. Taking all in all, there is a steady growth; but I have mentioned these untoward facts-for facts they are-for the public enlightenment. And in these times of acrimonious strife over these people, it is well to take heed to the facts as they exist here. Certain it is that, as a general rule they need no assistance, only in furnishing them plenty of work, or means of helping

themselves. Certain it is, that no laws or regulations should be made to discriminate in their favor ; nor, on the other hand, against them. Certain it is, that they should be held amenable to the same laws as the whites, and to the same extent. The quicker they are molded into the same body politic as the whites, on principles of equity, the better, and this cannot well be done if they have recourse to seperate jurisdictions for relief or protection. They have intense suspicions against the "secesh," and rightly, and when to this comes to be added separate process of law for their protection or aid, it will render all fusion into common interests of labor and the public weal almost impossible. Only one thing is needed-and nate man? Will not some Historical Society it has been done by the commanding officer here—that no law shall be allowed to go into effect so far as it discriminates on ac count of color, and no judgment of Court based on color, shall be executed, and this to be enforced under military law, of which any State is to be relieved, whenever in good faith laws are enacted and executed impartially as between the two races. Thus you will leave the black people to work out their own fortunes, as do the whites, according to the capacity which is within them, and the State will suffer from what it brought upon pacity demand. You may be assured from the negro no greater damage than to make the ground. The snake had not moved: his term expires. The fact that the negro- special protection and aid. Protect him in self severely.

JEFFERSON DAVIS INDICTED FOR TREAson. -On Friday last the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in session at Norfolk, Virginia, brought in a true bill against Jefferson Davis for Treason, and adthe action of the grand jury on Saturday.

It is said he expressed himself greatly pleased at the result, and hoped that his case would now be soon decided. A Snake Hunt.

Mr. Waterton, in his "Wanderings" Demerara and the adjacent parts of South America, relates the following incident:

I was sitting, says he with a Horace in my hand, when a negro and his little dog came down the hill in haste, and I was soon informed that a snake had been discovered; but i was a young one, called the bushmaster, a rare and poisonous snake. I instantly rose up, and laying hold of the eight-foot lance which was close by me, "Well, then, Daddy," said I. "we'll go and have a look at the snake." I was barefoot, with an old hat check shirt, and trousers on, and a pair of braces to keep them up. The negro had his cutlass, and we ascended the hill; another negro, armed with a cutlass, joined us. judging 1863, I have had the charge of them ever from our pace that there was something to do. The little dog came along with us; and when he had got about half a mile in the forest, the negro stopped, and pointed to fallen tree; all was still and silent. I told the negroes not to stir from the spot where they were, and keep the little dog in, and I would go and reconnoiter. The snake was well concealed, but at last I made him out. It was a coulacanara, not poisonous, but large enough to have crushed any of us to death. On measuring him afterward, he was something more than fourteen feet long. This species of snake is very rare. and much thicker in proportion to its length than any other snake in the forest, A coulacanara of fourteen feet in length is as thick as a common boa of twenty-four. After skinning this animal, I could easy get my head into his mouth, as the singular formation of the jaws admits of wonderful exten-On ascertaining the size of game we had

to encounter, I retired slowly the way I came

and promised four dollars to the negro who

had shown it to me, and one to the other

who had joined us. Aware that the day

was on the decline, and that the approach

of night would be detrimental to the dissection, a thought struck me that I could take him alive. I imagined that I could strike him to the ground, I might succeed in capturing him. When I told this to the negroes, they begged and entreated me to let them go for a gun, and bring more force, as they were sure the snake would kill some them come to me by the score to advance one; but I had been in search of a large serpent for years, and now, having come up with one, it did not become me to turn soft. So, taking a cutlass from one of the negroes. and then ranging both the sable slaves be hind me. I told them to follow me, and that I would cut them down if they offered to fly. I smiled as I said this; but they shook their heads in silence, and seemed to have a bad heart of it. When we came to the place, the serpent had not stirred, but I could see nothing of his head, and judged by the folds of his body that it must be at the farthest side of his den. A species of woodbine had formed a complete mantle over the branches of the fallen tree, almost impervious to the rain or the rays of the sun. Probably he had resorted to this sequestered place for a length of time, as it bore the marks of an ancient settlement. I now took my knife, determining to cut away the woodbine, and break the twigs in the gentlest manner possible, till I could get a view of his head .twenty yards from the snake's den. I now ranged them behind me, and told him who moment I struck the snake, and that the other must attend my movements. It now only remained to take their cutlasses from them, for I was sure if I did not do this they would be tempted to strike the snake in time of danger, and thus forever spoil his skin. On disarming them, if I might judge from their physiognomy, they seemed to consider it as a most intolerable act of tyranny in me. Probably nothing kept them from bolting but the consideration that was to be between them and the snake. Indeed my own heart, in spite of all I could do,

We went slowly on in silence, without moving our arms or heads in order to prevent alarm as much as possible, lest the snake should glide off or attack us in self- ing the Republican party chiefly guilty of all our extended experience, that you can do before me, with the point about a foot from of the Constitution of Pennsylvania before much of him or make him the subject of and on getting up to him, I struck him with special protection and aid. Protect him in the lance on the near side, just behind the party which gave the United States so much State where he lives, and leave him to him- neck, and pinned him to the ground. That prosperity and so much glory are not as sufmoment the negro next to me seized the ficient for the future as they have been for weapon, and held it firm in its place, while the past, we do not know where to find oth-I dashed head foremost into the den to grap- ers. Our creed is so broad and catholic and ple with the snake, and to get hold of his simple that men cannot mistake it. A funtail before he could do any mischief. On damental law above the temporary passions journed until the first Tuesday in June, to pinning him to the ground he gave a tremeet in Richmond, at which time it is sup-posed he will be tried. He was informed of away, howling as he went. We had a sharp into its spirit and intent, as submitted and fray in the den, the rotten sticks flying on accepted; our only sovereign, the law; our all sides, and each party struggling for supe- only allegiance, obedience to it. -N. Y. riority. I called out to the second negro to World,

beat quicker than usual; and I felt those

sensations which one has on board a mer-

chant vessel in war time, when the Captain

orders all hands on deck to prepare for ac-

tion, while a strange vessel is approaching

under suspicious colors.

not heavy enough. He did so, and the additional weight was of great service. I had now got firm hold of his tail; and after handsome lady of very respectable parenta violent struggle or two he gave in, feeling himself overpowered. This was the moment to secure him. So, while the first negro continued to hold the lance firm to the ground, the snake's mouth. The snake, now finding better himself, and set resolutely to work; but we overpowered him. We contrived to make him twist himself round the shaft of held it firm under my arm, one negro supporting the belly and the other the tail. In this order we began to move slowly toward nome, and reached it after resting ten times : for the snake was too heavy for us to support him without stopping to recruit our strength. - As we proceeded onward, he fought hard for freedom, but it was all in

Trimmers.

There is nothing the conservative Republicans hate and fear so much as to measure swords with the Radicals, and they are infinitely disgusted that the Democrats are determined that they shall

Mr. Raymond, M. C., would like "to run with the hounds and hold with the hare, and, as he is a representative man of a timid and vacillating class, he is naturally enough disgusted at Stevens for lashing him into Two long hours were spent in conversation, doing what he both knows and says is wrong, and at certain Democrats for placing him in possibly by the flickering light, as the shada position in which he must either stand ows it cast might have produced the effect straight or stoop.

As Sir Archy McSycophant said that h never could stand straight in the presence of great man, your "conservative" Republi can can never say his soul is his own in the presence of a determined one. Of course. if the conservatives in the House had said ments of the grave and the features of him to the Democrats: "This joint resolution is whom they supposed would soon become one mischievous, and we will vote against it," of its occupants. At the end of two hours the Democrats would have voted with them but they would do nothing of the sort,-What they want is to be on both sides of never be described.

the fence at the same time, which they should not be permitted to be. Let us have some policy distinct and defined upon which | ging of him to speak just one word, while an issue can be made and argued. Either take the theory of Mr. Stevens and carry it sician, alarmed the servants by thier strange rigorously out to its extremest consequences, or take the President's theory and carry it out to its extremest consequences.

There is only one honest course for politicians, and there is only one safe course for the United States. Such is the power and such are the resources of the United States that they can endure four or five years more of such fanaticism, folly, and scoundrelism as they have endured for the last six; and it is a great deal better to have them and get over them, as mothers say of the usual range of infantile diseases. Sumner, Stevens, and than ten years ago; no more revolutionary, and no more anti-constitutional. Everything that has happened was just as clearly the natural consequence of their reasoning and measures as the demonstration of a problem in Euclid. The conservative Republicans affiliated with them for the sake One negro stood guard close behind me with of power and plunder, and, being pretty the lance, and near him the other with a well gorged, want to stop short; but the cutlass. The cutlass which I had taken Radicals will no more let them stop short from the first negro was on the ground close than the Reds in Paris would allow revoluby me, in case of need. After working in | tion to stop short of socialism. If Mr. Raydead silence for a quarter of an hour, with | mond and his fellow-thinkers want what one knee all the time on the ground, I had they term the Union, they must segregate are exempt from taxation. At the time this cleared away enough to see his head. It themselves from the Radicals, introduce appeared coming out between the first and their own measures, annouce their own line second coil of his body, and was flat on the of action, and then they may count on aid ground. This was the very position I wished from the Democracy. If we are to be treatit to be in. I rose in silence, and retreated ed as traitors and disloyal, we prefer an enevery slowly, making a sign to the negroes to my who fights us and seeks only to fight us. do the same. We were at this time about We do not intend to be used as well as abused. We like to fight Sumner and Stevens and Wilson. They may beat us, but stood next to me to lay hold of the lance the they cannot cow us; and if we are in a meagre minority in Congress, we are not at any rate hung up by the thumbs by our officers, like the conservative Republicans.

Ever since the Republican party has existed it has had but one principle of action ; to "whip the devil round the stump;" to cheat, if men would submit to be cheated; to rob, if they would not; but to get anyhow. The popular superstition among the highwaymen of England was that seven years of success were permitted to the knight of the road. The seven years of the Republican highwaymen are nearly up; there is but little more than a year left it. While the gang still flourishes, we own to more admiration for such bold "cracksmen" as Stevens than for the little "fogle" stealers who sometimes dispute his authority only to be lashed into submission.

We are going to fight our political fight come weal or come woe, come defeat or come success, as the Democratic party holddefense. I carried the lance perpendicularly the blood, all the misery, and all the debt. We are not going to any man or to any or ganization. We welcome converts; we accept recruits; but if the great principles of that

throw himself upon me, as I found I was Man in a Trance--Remarkable Escape from a Living Grave.

A young German recently married to a age, was taken suddenly ill at his place of business last Friday. He was placed in a carriage and taken to his residence on Erie Street, where he lay in great agony until and the other was helping me, I contrived to Sunday, when the disease so prestrated his unloose my braces, and with them tied up physical powers that he lay motionless upon the bed, while weeping friends surrounded himself in an unpleasant situation, tried to the couch. To all appearances he was dead, and it was so decided.

Arrangements were about to be made for the interment, when the young wife feeling the lance, and then prepared to convey him | she could not give him up so soon, insisted out of the forest. I stood at his head and that the funeral be postponed until Tuesday morning. To gratify the woman thus brought so speedily to mourn the loss of her husband, the funeral was postponed. The disconsolate wife spent most of the day on Monday in the same room with the corpse, weeping as though her heart would break, and still clinging to the idea that he could not be dead.

About twilight on Monday evening, when everything about the house was perfectly quiet, except when "the stillness was broken by the sighs of the .bereaved widow, there being but few persons in the room, the body seemed to move. It was but a slight motion, yet sufficient to arrest the attention of one tearful eye.

When the wife insisted that life was not extinct, that the body did move, her friends became anxious about her reason, and tried to divert her mind from the sorrowful scene. the friends urging that she was deceived, that she ascribed to vitality.

The feeling of that little circle of devoted friends is known only to themselves and Him whose all-seeing eye visits the inmost recesses of our hearts. During the conversation all eves involuntarily rested upon the habilianother slight movement was perceived by all the party. The scene which followed can

The wife clung to the motionless form of her husband, alternately weeping and begthe friends wept for joy, hastened for a phyconduct, and presented a scence of confusion generally. When the physician arrived they assembled about the living man, suggesting and applying all the restoratives ever heard or dreamed of by any of the party, while the wife, overwhelmed with joy had completely worn out with excessive excitement, had swooned away and was lying at the side of her husband, in the same death-like stillness that had embraced his form but a few moments before

The physician took the necessary steps to restore the woman and resuscitate the man, which was speedily accomplished in both cases, and as we write to-day the woman is Wilson are no more wrong-headed to day joyous and happy, while the man thinks his escape from the grave a living one of the marked features of his life. — Cleveland Her-

An Item for White Men.

"Give us a change!" was the cry of thousands of honest, unthinking voters, in the campaign that resulted in the success of Abolitionism-and the placing of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair. They got the "change," and here is one little item belonging to that list of changes then, that may be of considerable interest to those who are compelled to labor for a living, and to the many who are unable to lay up thousands of dollars in government bonds, which hue and cry about a change was made, there was, in the Southren States, 4,000,000 negroes held as slaves. Out of this whole number, such a thing as a negro pauper was unknown. To have intimated then of levying a tax upon the white laborers of the North, to keep the able-bodied but lazy negroes of the South, would have brought down such a storm of execration upon the heads of the advocates of such a measure, that no one would have been able to with stand it. But time, abolitionism and changes, have at last wrought this result, and now the tax-payers of the North, whose blood and sweat brought "freedom" for these negroes, are paying the following enormous amounts to keep them in clothes and feed

Salaries to Commr's., for Niggers \$ 47,500 Salaries of Clerks for Niggers......12,800 Stationery and Printing for Niggers...63,000 Quarters and Fuel for Niggers 15,000 Rations for Niggers..... Medicines for Niggers.....500,000 School Marms for Niggers.....21,000 School Houses for Niggers.....300,000 Telegraphing for Niggers.....18,000

Read it closely, ye struggling, toiling, la-borers in the field, in the shops, in the mines

and factories! Eleven millions five hundred and Eighty-four thousand and five hundred dollars, of your earnings taken from your wives and little ones, to feed and clothe ne groes who are too lazy to work and feed and clothe themselves! Think of it as you go to your labor in the morning, and as you trudge home at night, weary and worn after our day of toil! Reflect over it as you sit down to your scantily spread table, and as you gaze upon your despondent family, who, f not suffering from want, are deprived of many of the comforts of life, because abolitionism robs you of your earnings, to give to the negroes it is keeping in the South?

And as the tax-gatherer pockets the little you have been enabled to save, count how much of it might be retained for you, were you not compelled to pay your proportion of the eleven and a half millions of dollars, that the legislation of abolition officials bestows upon the negroes they have stoken, to compel you to keep. This is but a small item in the list of changes many of you assisted to bring about. Is it not time that we laboring, toiling, tax-paying white men, try to make a change that will be for our benefit.—Democratic Watchman,